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丁巳年正月三十日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917

大正四年正月三十日

10 CENTS

SUBMARINES' DAY'S TOLL OF BRITISH SHIPS 20,000 TONS

Mostly Small Vessels; Several Men are Killed
Or Missing

FRIENDLY TO U.S.

Says Zimmermann; Germany Understands Reason
For Wilson's Action

ASKS RECIPROCITY

Looks to Americans to Appreciate Why Ruthless-
ness Adopted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 19.—The British steamers Lady Ann (1,016 tons), Marie Leonhardt (1,466 tons), Marion Dawson (2,300 tons), Queenswood (2,761 tons), Romsdalen (2,543 tons), Valdes (2,333 tons) and two small craft have been sunk, a total, including the Bibby Line s.s. Worcestershire, of about 20,000 tons. A number of men have been killed or are missing.

Not Hostile, Says Zimmermann
New York, February 19.—Herr von Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency, according to a despatch from Berlin, as follows:

"Germany has been one of those countries which have been on friendly terms with the United States since the time of the latter's independence. It is pleasant to observe that President Wilson in his speech announcing America's severance of her diplomatic relations with Germany, did not use any terms which convey a hostile feeling against Germany. We Germans hold no hostile spirit toward the United States. As we understand to some extent the reason why the United States has taken such a course against Germany, we hope that the Americans, too, will understand in the same degree why Germany has had to adopt her new submarine policy."—Asahi.

Pan-American Conference
New York, February 19.—A Pan-American conference has been called for a discussion of the course to be taken by the nations of North and South America against the new German submarine policy.

The Government of Cuba has notified Germany that Cuba cannot acquiesce in the new submarine policy.

A London despatch says that the Kaiser has called an important conference to discuss whether it will not be possible to make alterations in the submarine plans of Germany to provide a basis for negotiations with neutral nations.

The British Navy has put into use new measures of defense against submarines, and as a result the activities of the submarines have become less effective.

CAN RELY ON PORTUGAL

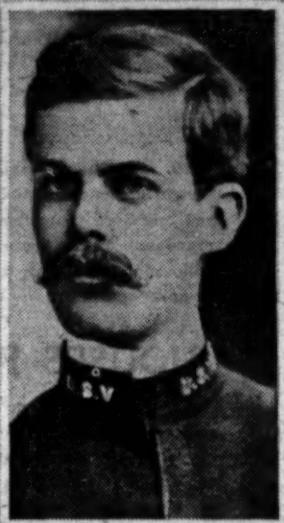
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, February 19.—In the Chamber, yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Senhor Costa, declared that the Allies could rely on Portugal's efforts and sacrifices in the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Pottava... Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 1
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... Mar. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
For Europe:
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillera Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4
The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

Grandson of Grant To Fight in France



CAPT. A. SARTORIS.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Ulysses S. Grant, has enlisted in the Foreign Legion and is now training at Levallois-Perret.

Algernon Sartoris is the son of Nelle Grant Sartoris and nephew of General Frederick Dent Grant. He is forty-two years old. In the Spanish-American war Sartoris saw active service in the Philippines, and rose from Lieutenant to captain. In 1898 he was appointed, chiefly through the good offices of Theodore Roosevelt, secretary to the American Legation in Guatemala. This post he relinquished after a year's service. He married, in 1904, Mlle. Germaine Cecil Nouffard, of Paris.

Bill Before the Duma For R.100,000,000 To Build Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 19.—In the Duma, the Minister of Industry will introduce a Bill providing for advances by the Government to the amount of 100,000,000 Roubles to build merchantmen.

Results of Pile-Driving Tests in Whangpoo Told

Mr. E. W. Jonson Describes Ex-
perimental Work of Con-
servancy Board

The results of pile-driving tests in the Whangpoo foreshore at Shanghai were discussed at a meeting of the Engineering Society yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. W. Jonson being the speaker. The tests were made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board with the view of obtaining some satisfactory data regarding the supporting capacity of Shanghai ground.

The tests, which were made in five different places, were fully described by the author and diagrams illustrating the penetration during driving and the settlement of the piles during the tests were also submitted. All the piles were reinforced concrete and the results of the different tests agree fairly well with one another.

Before any piles were driven, borings were taken to find out the nature of the soil through which the piles would go, and all showed a top layer of soft silt distinctly different from the ground below, but the soil on the Pootung side of the river contains a certain amount of sand while that on the Shanghai side is almost pure clay or mud; this fact had considerable influence on the results.

Mr. Jonson discussed the question of determining the safe loading of piles and mentioned how the different ideas concerning this factor varied, due, probably, to the fact that they were confused with the usual conception of the factor of safety for building materials. He pointed out that a settlement of a structure gave no indication of danger, provided it was even and kept within certain bounds, and showed by a diagram the effect of an intermittent load and how it increased the settlement.

Comparing the safe loads arrived at by the tests with others made in Shanghai, there seemed to be a very close agreement, but as regards formulae for calculating the safe carrying capacity of piles, be they theoretically deduced or empirically formed, they seem to have no exact application to the Shanghai soil. The author compared the usual three formulae with results of the tests and found they deviated by more than fifty per cent.

In conclusion, the author said that piles developed on the principle of big periphery might prove more economical, especially for large piles.

£700,000,000 in New Money Results From British Loan; £600,000,000 Was the Aim

Bonar Law Says Drastic Restrictions of Imports to Be Enforced; Will Hit Allies and Dominions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that at least £700,000,000 of new money has been subscribed to the war loan, excluding contributions from banks.

The Chancellor added that it was desirable to avoid direct contributions from the banks. When he asked, weeks ago, what amount of new money would constitute the loan a success, they replied £600,000,000. He announced that the Government has decided on very drastic restrictions of imports, which would affect the Allies and the Dominions and promised a statement on the subject on the 22nd.

Urge More Restrictions

With reference to the above and urging more restrictions on the importation of luxuries, the Daily Chronicle recently said:

"Whether the German submarine campaign can be more reckless or more ruthless than it has been in the past or not, the exigencies of war require that all ships available for the service of ourselves and our allies should be used for the transport of food and other necessities and that space should not be wasted on unnecessary luxuries. It is possible that considerable extension may be given in future to the restriction of imports."

"The need of reserving all tonnage possible for what is necessary is so obvious that it calls for little argument. When we know that our need for wheat and other foodstuffs, munitions and the other apparatus

of war must be supplied it is absurd to waste tonnage on luxuries."

"That such an extension of the restriction of imports will affect the interests of the Allies and neutrals is certain. The interests of the Allies are one. There is a common cause for which all fight and suffer. We must prosecute the war with all our strength; we must do everything contributing to victory and avoid doing anything hindering or weakening our effort to that end."

"The measures which may be necessary to restrict our imports would not be selfish. The tonnage released from the carriage of luxuries would be freed to the advantage of our allies as well as ourselves. Neutrals will suffer loss if their manufactures are no longer exported to this country. Our justification is complete."

"We and not the neutrals must judge of our own necessities and interests in the war that we are waging. We cannot be expected for the sake of neutrals to provide shipping to convey the manufactures of other articles of luxury which it is against our interest to import and neutrals have an interest in our shipping which contributes to their needs. But if neutrals complain of our restriction, what do they think of Germany which declared war on the world?"

In an editorial article commenting on the above the Daily Telegraph says:

"If any restrictions do our allies or friendly neutrals an injury it would be regrettable, but in cases of urgent necessity there is sometimes no alternative and in all essential articles food will as in the case of raw material, be necessary for our exports. We are anxious to import as freely as possible."

Great Britain Removes Norway Coal Embargo

Has Now Received Undertaking
That No More Pyrites Shall
Be Exported To Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 19.—It is officially announced that the restriction on the export of coal from England to Norway has been abolished, in view of Norway undertaking not to export pyrites to Germany.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AGENDA IS LEFT OPEN

Government Won't Interfere At
All; Parliament To Dis-
cuss Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the subjects for discussion at the Imperial War Council would not be decided until the over-seas representatives had arrived. The Government would not interfere with anything the Council desired to discuss. The question of the administration of Ireland was a matter for the Imperial Parliament.

Approve a Two-House Parliament for China

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, February 20.—At yesterday's sitting of the Constitution Conference, a motion was carried to refer Article 21, mentioned on the 13th, to a committee for re-examination. The galleries were then cleared and the sitting converted into an examination meeting.

It is understood that, after a number of lengthy speeches, advocating the one-house and two-house systems, the original clause, providing for the latter, was approved by over a two-thirds majority. The sitting was then converted again into an ordinary Constitution Conference, but there was no longer a quorum present and the meeting adjourned.

In conclusion, the author said that

Cantonese Appointed Commissioner Here

Chu Chao-hsin Is To Succeed
Yang Tcheng; To Leave
Peking Today

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, February 20.—Chu Chao-hsin, who is a Cantonese, had a farewell audience with President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday. He leaves for Shanghai tomorrow, to take up the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

A CHINESE SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND INVENTED

K. V. Dzung Claims It Can Be
Used In Conjunction With
Chinese Typewriter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Duke d'Aosta May Rule Greece



Duke and Duchess d'Aosta

According to reports from Rome, the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta are to be placed upon the throne of Greece by the Entente Allies, driving King Constantine into exile. Constantine has been a thorn in the side of the Allies ever since Allied troops were landed at Salonica. It is said that in exchange for placing the Duke d'Aosta, who is relative of the King of Italy, on the throne of Greece, Italy has agreed to land a large army in the Balkans to aid in the coming Allied Balkan offensive.

Roosevelt to take 200,000 To Europe if War's Begun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 19.—The New York World learns, on excellent authority, that, in case of a war between Germany and America, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will raise an expeditionary force to proceed to Europe, estimated at 200,000 strong, for service under the Entente.

LOCAL CONSCRIPTION IN COLONIES IS DISCUSSED

Government Not Prepared To
Adopt Any Further Change
At Present

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the Government is anxiously considering the question of compulsory local military service for European British subjects in the Crown Colonies in which compulsory service does not exist, but it is not prepared to adopt any further change at present.

Activity of Artillery Is Mutual on Meuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 19.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a fairly lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezons and Hill 304.

The communiqué this evening reported: There have been lively artillery actions in the sectors of Avocourt, Pepper Hill and Bezons. The French destructively bombarded the enemy's organisations north of Damouy.

The value of such a system of writing in Chinese can not be overestimated because of the great number of characters in the Chinese alphabet and not only that but they cannot be written rapidly owing to their complicated construction.

Mr. Dzung acquired his English shorthand through an American correspondence course and is planning to open a Chinese Correspondence School of shorthand with headquarters in Shanghai.

Haig's Raiders Wreck Souchez Mine Shaft

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We carried out a successful raid south of Souchez, blew up a mine-shaft and destroyed several occupied dug-outs.

BOMB BOULOGNE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 19.—An official communiqué reports: On the night of the 17th, a Zeppelin flew over the French coast, from the Straits of Dover to the suburbs of Boulogne and threw down several bombs, without any result.

IF AMERICA FIGHTS SINO-GERMAN BREAK FOLLOWS SAME DAY

Decision Definitely Come
To at Meeting of Cabinet
in Peking

CLASH INEVITABLE

Dr. Koo Cables From Wash-
ington; Situation Too
Tense to Last
ALL BACK WILSON
President Is Accorded The
Solid Support of Con-
gress and Press

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 20.—Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to Washington, reports that there is intense tension between Germany and America, as the former will not modify her new submarine warfare policy, while the latter refuses to withdraw from the stand taken. President Wilson is supported solidly by the Press and Congress.

The armed guards have been increased at the docks, navy yards and Government offices, in addition to considerable movements of troops and warships. The situation is so tense that war seems inevitable.

If war be declared by the United States against Germany in the morning, China will sever diplomatic relations with Germany in the afternoon, this decision having been reached by the Cabinet.

China to Be Lenient

WHITE SLAVE LAW OF U.S. IS FINALLY UPHELD IN ITS WIDEST SENSE

Federal Supreme Court, By Vote Of 5 to 3, Construes Mann Act To Prohibit Interstate Transportation of Women for 'Any' Immoral Purpose

PRIVATE ESCAPADES TOO COME UNDER ITS SCOPE

Minority Says This Opens Way To Blackmail; Matter for Congress to Correct, Majority Reports; Affirms Sentence In Noted Caminetti Case

Washington, January 15.—The Supreme Court today—5 to 3—upheld the Mann White Slave Traffic Act in a decision affirming the lower courts in the conviction of F. Drew Caminetti and Mawry L. Diggs of California and L. T. Hays of Oklahoma. By this decision, the first delivered by the Supreme Court defining the Mann Act, the court holds that the power of Congress can be exercised not only over commercialised vice in interstate commerce but also over immoral escapades by individuals in interstate commerce.

Chief Justice White and Associate Justices McKenna and Clarke dissented from this opinion. Justice McReynolds, who was Attorney General when the cases reached the Supreme Court, took no part in the case. The majority opinion was read by Justice Day and the dissenting opinion by Justice McKenna. Hundreds of cases all over the country have been held up pending the decision of the highest tribunal on the breadth of this law.

Congress Has Full Power

Justice Day said that Congress has full power, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, to regulate the transportation of passengers when it is proved that it is for an immoral purpose, and he declared that this opinion has been upheld by the court for nearly a hundred years.

"The plain terms of the act must take precedence over the designation, and the report that accompanied it to Congress," said Justice Day. "It is said it will open the door to blackmail, but that is to be considered by Congress. We think the power of Congress to regulate transportation of passengers affords ample basis to exercise authority in the case of this statute.

"In none of the cases was it charged or proved that the transportation was for gain or for the purpose of transporting women for hire, and it is insisted that such being the case the acts charged and proved upon which conviction was had, do not come within the statutes.

"There is no ambiguity in the terms of this act. It is specifically made an offense to knowingly transport, or cause to be transported in interstate commerce, any woman or

girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or 'for any other immoral purpose,' or with the intent and purpose to induce any such woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery or to engage in any other immoral practice.

"To cause a woman to be transported for debauchery or for an immoral purpose, for which Diggs and Caminetti were convicted, would seem by the very statement of the facts to embrace transportation for purposes denounced by the act.

While such immoral purpose would be more culpable in morale if accom-

plished with expectation of gain, such considerations do not prevent the lesser offense against morals from the execution of purposes within the meaning of the laws. To say the contrary would shock the common understanding of what constitutes an immoral purpose.

"It may be conceded, for the purpose of the argument, that Congress has no power to punish one who travels in interstate commerce merely because he has no intention of committing an illegal or immoral act at the conclusion of the journey. But this act is not concerned with such instances. It seeks to reach and punish the movement in interstate commerce of women and girls with a view to the accomplishment of the unlawful purposes proved."

The court did not decide directly whether women involved became technical accomplices, although this was argued in behalf of the three defendants. Justice Day said:

"It is urged as a further ground of reversal of the judgments below that the trial court did not instruct the jury that the testimony of the two girls was that of accomplices, and to be received with great caution and believed only when corroborated by other testimony adduced in the case. While this is so there is no absolute rule of law preventing convictions on the testimony of accomplices, if juries believe them."

The dissenting opinion said regarding the contention that the construction given the law by the majority of the court opens the way to blackmail:

"Blackmailers of both sexes have arisen, use the terrors of the construction now sanctioned by this court as a help for their brigandage. The result is grave and should give us pause."

Justice McKenna, in the dissenting opinion, held that Congress did not intend to cover other than commercialised vice. He maintained that the purpose of the act was to stop the White Slave traffic, rather than isolated cases of immorality in interstate commerce.

TURNS ON USE OF 'IMMORAL'

"The transportation which is made unlawful," Justice McKenna said, "is of a woman or girl 'to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery or to engage in any other immoral practice.' Our present concern is with the words 'any other immoral practice,' which it is asserted have a specific office."

"'Immoral' is a very comprehensive word. It means a dereliction of morals. In such sense it covers every form of vice, every form of conduct that is contrary to good order. It will hardly be contended that it is in this sweeping sense it is used in the statute."

"The statute . . . devotes a

section to the declaration that the 'act shall be known and referred to as the White Slave Traffic Act.' The design 'White Slave Traffic' has the sufficiency of an axiom. If approved, there is no uncertainty as to the conduct it describes. It is commercialised vice, immorality having a mercenary purpose, and this is confirmed by other circumstances. It is vice as a business at which the law is directed, using interstate commerce as a facility to procure its victims.

"Any measure that protects the purity of women from assault or enticement to degradation finds an instant advocate in our best emotions. But the judicial function cannot yield to emotion. It must, with poise of mind, consider and decide. It should not shut its eyes to the facts of the world and assume not to know what everybody else knows. And everybody knows that there is a difference between the occasional immorality of men and women and that systematic immorality epitomised in the statute's graphic phrase, 'White Slave traffic.'

HISTORY OF TEST CASE

The Diggs-Caminetti case has occupied national attention since the elopement of Caminetti with Lola Norris, aged nineteen, and Diggs with Marsha Warrington, aged twenty, on March 10, 1913, the principals being of prominent families. Young Caminetti is the son of Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti. Both were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, in addition to heavy fines.

Caminetti was indicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on May 6, 1913, for alleged violation of the Mann Act. Indictment was preferred on four counts, but he was only found guilty on one, which charged him with transporting Lola Norris from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., in interstate commerce for debauchery. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$1,500.

Diggs was indicted at the same time in six counts and found guilty in four, those of causing the transportation of Marsha Warrington from Sacramento to Reno, also of the Norris Girl, in company with Caminetti, and of procuring tickets for the two girls. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$2,000. The sentences of both men were affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hays was indicted on June 26, 1914, in Oklahoma for transporting a woman from Oklahoma City to Wichita, Kan. He was sentenced to eighteen months in prison, which was affirmed by the Circuit Court. His case was consolidated with the other two, being of the same character.

EVERYONE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE FACTS OF THE "END OF THE WORLD"

SIR T. A. COOK TELLS WHY HE WAS RAIDED

Editor of Field Sought To Give Britain's Allies Benefit Of New Explosive

INVENTOR WENT TO FRANCE

Subjected To Serious Personal Insignity At Southampton For Some Hours

London, Jan. 18.—In a long letter to the Times, Sir Theodore A. Cook confirms the rumor that yesterday's raid by Scotland Yard and War Office agents on his private room in the offices of the Field was connected with new explosives in which he is interested. He writes:

"The question centers on a newly discovered material, which in one form is a powerful high explosive and in another is a propellant, which has been tested by at least one of our allies and proved to be of the highest practical value."

Cook has been editor-in-chief of the Field, a British institution, more than six years. Since the war began he has done much official work, notably as a member of the Belgian Atrocities Commission, and was knighted last year for his public services.

rights should be transferred, and to manufacture abroad, where every facility was promised them for making material of which several of the Allies stood immediately in need."

CAUSE OF ATTACKS

In conclusion, Cook says:

"It is because the syndicate has followed suggestions to carry on the business in France that it is now being attacked under the Defense of the Realm Act after having been effectually stilled in England."

New York, Jan. 19.—In his cabled report of the raid, printed yesterday, The World correspondent explained that in carrying on negotiations with foreigners Cook should have obtained a license under the Defense of the Realm Act, that by neglecting to do so Sir Theodore committed a technical offense but that there was "no imputation whatever upon his loyalty or patriotism, which are of the most imperialistic type."

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CAMERAS REPAIRED

Expert workmanship, quick service.

Burr 2 Broadway

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES PORTABLE BOAT MOTOR 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

FOR BUSINESS, SPORT AND RECREATION

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication;
Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.**

Three Castles

Cigarettes



"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'Three Castles.'

THE VIRGINIANS
Thackeray.

Never Fail

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.**

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

Better Light Lighter Bills



If Metal Lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

PRICES OF LAMPS

Candle Power	Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls. 0.50 each
100	1.00 "
200	3.00 "
Lamps of any Candle Power	Tls. 0.05 extra for frosting.

Lamps obtainable at above prices from
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

Tonight

SHOWING AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight

Feb. 21st, 22nd and 23rd and Matinee on Saturday, at 5 p.m.

GREAT BRITISH MASTERPIECE—DICKENS' IMMORTAL NOVEL DRAMATISED

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

In Seven Acts—An All-British Cast

First Appearance of **CHIEF HAILSTORM**, Real Cherokee Indian,

in War Dances and Songs



CHIEF HAILSTORM



LONDON EXPECTS NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFER AFTER FURTHER WAR

Believes Berlin, Another Blow
Failing, Again Will Make A
Proposal to Allies

SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT

Slav Federation One Possibility,
And Separate Peace With
Bulgaria Hinted At

London, Jan. 13.—The American reception of the Allied note has caused profound gratification in London, although it was anticipated that its tone and character would commend themselves to American sentiment. That the war is destined to go on for a time at least with increased intensity is taken for granted, but there is a feeling that President Wilson has opened the way for the Central Powers to come forward with possible proposals when the exigencies of their position make it imperative for them to end the war.

The World's criticisms of Italy's rights to Trieste and the Trentino and Rumania's to Transylvania have excited considerable comment it being the general contention here that they fall well within the formula laid down in the Allies' note. While the population of Transylvania is only a little over half Rumanian, the Italian population of Trieste and the Trentino is overwhelming, and it is contended that sentiment for the change in both countries is undoubtedly strong. However, it is considered quite obvious that while the aims of the Allies have been set forth in broad outline, the methods and details of the adjustments proposed will be found capable of adaptation to the particular circumstances in each case.

There has been no further indication of the exact meaning of the proposal with regard to Austria-Hungary, but it is firmly believed here in Parliamentary circles that dismemberment is not the aim, but that they plan the creation of a big federation, with each nationality enjoying autonomy within its own boundaries. Some suggest that the different countries would have the option to decide whether they would federalise. But it is doubtful whether the Allies have actually come to any definite decision on this and other points yet.

They have stated their aims, but the carrying of them into operation would probably within limits be left to be hammered out when a conference comes within the bounds of possibility. It is contended that it

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



would be entirely unreasonable and impracticable to be more precise at the present stage.

The Kaiser's reply is just what was expected here, and it caused no surprise or disappointment. It is also considered likely that it will be followed by some dramatic stroke, possibly an attempt to link up with the military party of Greece, as conditions on the west front are unfavorable for any big effort, the Germans being quite aware, moreover, that an onset in this quarter would cost more than could be gained.

Silence about Bulgaria has aroused curiosity here and on the Continent, as, judging by Dutch comment, there is a possibility that Bulgaria may be settled with on terms better than she can hope to obtain by a continued alliance with the Central Powers.

The effect of the Allies' reply on Austro-Hungary has yet to be discovered, although it is probable that precautions will be taken to prevent the subject nationalities from learning its true purport. Its effect in Germany itself, now that it is seen that the Allies have no desire to

crush that empire, as the people so constantly have been told by their rulers, is awaited with interest. It is believed here that the excessive haste with which the Kaiser rushed in with his reply was due to a desire to head off any tendency to find in the Allies aims an acceptable basis for peace.

In Ireland the Allies' note has been hailed with especial satisfaction in view of its uncompromising stand on the rights of small nationalities. In an unofficial answer to the German note issued here today the loyalty, devotion and sacrifices shown by Ireland in this war are mentioned as conclusive answer to Germany's allegation concerning her attitude, a fact which in the eyes of Irish Nationalists clinches their position so far as an early grant of Home Rule is concerned. Indeed there are reports that Chief Secretary Duke has been working hard in Ireland since the rising of Parliament in an effort to bring about a settlement. The report that President Wilson is contemplating a further note, instead of arousing doubt, now excites expectancy here.

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL announces that on

THURSDAY EVENING,
February 22nd.

A DANCE

will be given in the Lounge.

THE I-T-Y TWINS

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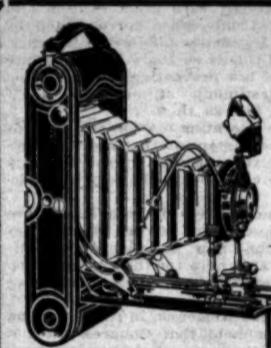
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Germany Faced By Two Perils; Entente Powers Only By One

Can Man-Power of Central Powers Outlast Money Power
Or Entente? Present Year May Decide

"A.G.G." in the Morning Leader tries to show that for Germany the two great perils are the drain upon her man-power and economic exhaustion. For the Allies the danger to be reckoned with is financial attrition. Finance cannot bring Germany down. She is already bankrupt; but so long as she is economically self sufficient, she can continue the war. But bankruptcy would be ruin to the Allies, because they are not self-sufficient. Germany can live on a "paper" basis; the Allies are compelled to live on a gold basis. In this respect the active adhesion of the United States to the Entente Powers would remove the financial peril to the Allies, and thus render Germany's position still more desperate. "A.G.G." panned his remarks when American intervention could not be regarded as at all a foregone conclusion. Its present imminence therefore materially affects his line of argument, which is nevertheless interesting and instructive. The article was written on December 30 last year.

Tomorrow night the world will celebrate the advent of the New Year. There will be little of the familiar bell-ringing and still less of the customary hilarity, but no New Year that ever dawned upon the world was greeted with more anxious expectancy than 1917 will be. In all quarters it is felt that this must be the year of decision. There are some, I know, who take a contrary view, who talk confidently of the war continuing two years, five years, even ten years longer and who point to the twenty years' struggle with Napoleon as the warrant for their opinion.

But that struggle, as Mr. Bonar Law said recently, offers no parallel to this in its capacity of duration. Great as the drain made upon the nations was then it was a trifle, not only actually, but relatively, compared with that of today. In less than two and a half years Europe has sustained over twenty millions of casualties and it is doubtful whether it sustained a tenth of that number throughout the twenty years of the Napoleonic conflict. At the height of that conflict when, as now, we were financing Europe against the Corsican we were able to raise nearly half of the cost by taxation. At the present time (deducting our civil expenditure from our revenue) we are not raising more than a sixth of our war expenditure by taxation.

It is useless to look to the past for any precedents for this convulsion which is devouring the accumulated wealth of centuries and mortgaging the productive capacity of Europe for generations to come. The struggles of the past were in the struggle of small armies; in the struggle of today whole nations are flung into the furnace and the cumulative immensity of the consumption of resources both in men and material has an inverse bearing upon the element of duration. The fiercer the furnace glows the nearer we are to the end, for the power of feeding the furnace is limited and on all sides Europe is approaching that limit.

The Limits of Endurance
On which side is the point of exhaustion most imminent? If we could answer that question we should know what the New Year has in store for us. We cannot answer it with any certainty but it is not impossible to form some idea of the main outlines of the situation. In attempting that it is as well to ignore the purely military position.

If we looked at that position in the light of last New Year's Day there would be ground for confidence. A year ago the Allies, in a military sense, had touched the low-

all the materials of war, and in spite of the belief that she must be short of this or that vital commodity the fact remains that she is still able to feed herself and to provide her armies and the armies of her allies. It is a feat of unparalleled business faculty.

The Hunger Year

But is the strain here, also, not reaching the breaking point? In the opinion of many most intimate with the facts of the war and most able to weigh them, it is more than doubtful whether Germany can survive to the next harvest. The argument is this: that the present year is the first complete test of the power of Germany to live upon herself. The year 1914-15 (I take the year from harvest to harvest) was fought largely upon accumulated stocks, and not upon current production. During that year, also, there was a large measure of importation into Germany both by way of the North Sea and the Mediterranean. In the second year, 1915-16, there were still some reserves of supply in hand, and still a considerable leakage through neutral countries. The present year has had neither of these qualifications. Since the winter of 1916 the blockade has been as complete as it is in the power of the British Navy to make it, and the advent of Italy into the war has closed up one of the sources of leakage. In a word Germany is living entirely on herself in some respects she must be existing rather than living. That is notably the case in a commodity like wool. The Central Powers had during the last twenty years diminished their flocks by something like half and the supply of wool available can hardly have been sufficient to keep the armies clothed. The civil population have not doffed worn their old clothes. That may tide them over two years, but even the thrift of the German housewife in patching up old clothes has its limits and wool wears out in the end.

But assuming that Germany can live through this year of the complete test (the test being made more severe by the potato failure) and keep her armies equipped with the essentials of war, what follows? There would be no obvious reason why she should not survive, economically, the following year or the year after that. Such a possibility brings us to the point of strain which is the Allies' peril—the strain on British finance. If the capacity of Germany to sustain herself for over two years is sufficient for astonishment, no less astonishing has been the capacity of this country to keep the fabric of the Allies in being by her mere power. Had anyone suggested on New Year's Day 1914 that we should or could raise in the course of the next three years four thousand millions for the purposes of war or anything else he would have been deemed mad. But that has been done and had it not been done the war would long since have been over. But, as Mr. Bonar Law said in the speech I have already alluded to, we cannot continue this amazing achievement indefinitely, and our peril is lest—assuming Germany's ability to survive economically this year, still more a subsequent year—our capacity to continue to finance the Alliance should fail.

A Vital Distinction

Where has the pinch come to the enemy? There has been an enormous mass of speculation as to the drain which the war has made upon their man-power. No doubt the earlier estimates were extravagant, but there can be no question about the general conclusion that in the essential of the war the strain is felt in a vastly greater measure by the enemy than by the Allies. That this strain might come was long foreseen by the Germans. Eighteen months ago their General Staff had boiled the issue down to the single question: Could the man-power of the Central Powers outlast the money power of Britain? That is still the main secret of the war and of the future. That Germany's resources in men are now gravely impoverished is proved by their feverish anxiety to meet the demands of their attenuated front by expedients that proclaim their impoverishment. Doubtless the deportations from Belgium and the exploitation of the poles, together with the lever en masse, will diminish and delay the menace, but the extent to which these expedients furnish new resources will be the extent also to which the quality of the fighting men available will be depreciated.

The second peril is economic. Here, again, we are necessarily in the region of speculation. We know that Germany is very hungry and that Austria is still more hungry, but we do not know how nearly that hunger approaches actual starvation. The potato crop last year was a failure, and the supply available for the civil population is considerably less than half the normal. The measure of underfeeding is in any case seriously lowering the vitality of the nation, and it must be borne in mind that a people so largely industrial as the Germans are much less able to resist the effects of semi-starvation than a peasant people like that of Russia, and have in addition a much greater power of making their impatience with suffering operative on events. Whatever the result of the war, the achievement of Germany in sustaining the conflict on her own resources both in food and material, will remain an astonishing witness to her genius for organisation. In attempting that it is as well to ignore the purely military position.

If we looked at that position in the light of last New Year's Day there would be ground for confidence. A year ago the Allies, in a military sense, had touched the low-

by the sale of our holdings in all the negotiable securities of the world. Germany can live on a "paper" basis: we are compelled to live on a gold basis.

I have left out of consideration such possibilities as, on the one hand, the intervention of the United States which would remove the financial peril to the Allies, or, on the other, the increased destructiveness of the submarine which would add a new and more immediate menace to us. There are problematical considerations and the purpose here is to deal with the fundamental tendencies that are apparent in being, and in some measure calculable. From these analysis it would seem that the enemy are threatened with two capital elements of exhaustion: the Allies with one. But while the exhaustion in the case of Germany and still more of Austria is already doing its work, that in the case of the Allies is only a certainty of the future if the war is prolonged beyond our power to finance it. The military efficiency of the enemy armies and the resisting power of the enemy people are being undermined, and may be very near collapse. But if they stay off the actual collapse over the coming year, they will have brought the Allies face to face with financial exhaustion.

Into the Abyss

In a word, we are all plunging down a steep place together, but Germany is ahead and has a nearer vision of the abyss. Hence her urgent efforts for peace. She alone knows if she must have peace before the next harvest and before the next offensive has revealed her impoverishment in men. Her reply to the Allies will give us the clue to this vital question, and if the answer shows that a just peace can be reached without another year of

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A. Gray	89	3	86
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W. P. Roberts	87	scr.	87
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 21, 1917

A Discordant Note

(Japan Advertiser)

FRENDS of the anti-German coalition in this part of the world must have noticed with disquietude that certain leading Japanese newspapers have adopted an editorial policy not at all conducive to the maintenance of complete union among all the Allies. That policy has ceased to single out Great Britain or any other active member of the Entente Powers as an object of attack, and yet its effect, in so far as its authors may be deemed to have deliberate aims, must be at least indirectly detrimental to the common cause which the Allies are pursuing.

We refer to the recurrence of the anti-American agitation, on the one hand, and the opposition to inclusion of China in the ranks of the Entente Powers, on the other.

It is easy to understand the feeling which anti-Japanese state legislation in America excites among a high-spirited people and this quite irrespective of the purely juridical aspects of the question, in which connection the Japanese case is not strong enough to justify the almost menacing tone adopted in certain journalistic quarters. On the other hand, if at a time of almost unprecedented crisis in the history of the world, at a time when it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the fate of civilisation hangs in the balance, the Japanese are sincerely on the side of those interests to the promotion of which their rulers have formally pledged themselves, everything that may prejudice those interests and therefore play into the hands of the enemy, should be scrupulously avoided. Veiled or overt threats, at no time justifiable at the present stage of Japanese-American relations, then become doubly objectionable and open to severe criticism.

With regard to so-called anti-Japanese legislation in individual States to which Japanese papers naturally object, the revival of this issue at a moment when the United States finds herself on the very brink of war with a recognized enemy of the Japanese Empire seems scarcely in harmony with the oft-proven patriotism of the Japanese people. The situation might be different if the Japanese could justly contend that the Federal Government was showing itself deliberately hostile to Japan. But the papers which with singular tactlessness, to say the least, have seized upon the present opportunity to urge a more spirited policy for the satisfaction of Japanese demands, are well aware how gravely the Federal Government has been embarrassed from the first by the collision between State and Federal interests with reference more especially to the Japanese problem.

The Nichi-Nichi in a recent article calling upon the Japanese Government to take "decided steps" for the acquisition of the right of citizenship for Japanese in America, admits that the Federal Government unofficially warned Oregon and Idaho against adopting anti-Japanese measures. What is more, in the wake of the rupture with Germany, Oregon withdrew the anti-Japanese bill. But, the Nichi-Nichi complains, this settlement was only a temporary one. It was by no means a fundamental solution. "We maintain," it goes on to say, "that whereas the protest of Ambassador Sato and the benevolent mediation of the Federal Government may temporarily appease the anti-Japanese movement, yet the fundamental issue is as to the right of citizenship of the Japanese."

The tone of the Chuwo is even less becoming. It has the bad taste to institute comparisons between the United States and Germany in the sense that if the chief cause of the recent crisis between Germany and America lies in German misunderstanding of America, then similarly a crisis is about to arise between Japan and America owing to the latter's misunderstanding of Japan. After this there is a good deal about the danger of testing Japanese patience and endurance to the limit, and of the crisis in Japanese-American relations likely to arise if Americans over-ride this limit. If this (American) recklessness cannot be stopped fundamentally, we are told, America, just as she will be

obliged to fight Germany on the Atlantic Ocean, must be prepared to fight Japan on the Pacific!

These utterances might evoke many epithets but they cannot by any stretch of indulgence be styled friendly to America directly, or to the Allied cause inferentially, in view of the present international conjuncture. The intrinsic merits of Japanese grievances against the American State and Federal Governments have often been threshed out in these columns and we submit that the present is not the best time to reopen the subject. The journalistic authors of these unfriendly articles must have short memories or they would not so soon have forgotten the strong moral and even material support which Americans extended to their country in its war with Russia. Had America then taken advantage of Japan's all-absorbing engagement to worry her with diplomatic demands, what inference would the majority of thinking Japanese have drawn from such action? What but that America was hostile to Japan and anxious to hamper her in a life and death struggle. But it should not be necessary to harp upon past favors in an effort to make a plea for the most complete solidarity among actual or prospective allies during a world crisis like the present. On second thoughts it is to be hoped that the offending newspapers will see the situation from another angle and discontinue an agitation prejudicial to the best interest not only of the common cause but of Japan herself.

Almost the same remarks in a greatly modified form may be applied to the Japanese press campaign against China's participation in the anti-German coalition. Of course the true *pravamen* of Japanese opposition to this step is not far to seek. It is naively disclosed by the Tokio Asahi when it writes: "Should China join the Entente Powers the situation in China will be greatly complicated. China is liable to present imaginary claims at the peace conference to make matters difficult of solution." We agree that China's formal adhesion to the ranks of active belligerents could have little if any practical effect upon the strategical or tactical situation in the war theaters. On the other hand, from the standpoint of Allied interests, is there any reason why she should not follow President Wilson's advice and break off diplomatic relations with a Power which has tacitly classified itself as hostile to the best traditions of civilisation? We can see many reasons why China should wish to align and place herself on record with a sister Republic whose Chinese diplomacy and intercourse have consistently been distinguished by justice and humanity. If Japan's political conscience is clear so far as China is concerned, she should have no cause to fear the result even if China does claim and secure a hearing at the peace conference.

The Asahi observes further that if China decides to break with Germany, Japan should co-operate with England in giving her clear warning. To us this remark seems superfluous, for it is hardly to be supposed that at such a juncture as the present the United States Government would take a course likely to be disapproved by England and injurious to Allied interests. Consequently if the result of President Wilson's advice, the Chinese Government in its turn should decide to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, we may be well assured that England entertains no grave objections to this development.

The foregoing remarks apply exclusively to the attitude of the newspapers, and are in no way intended to reflect upon the Japanese Government, whose attitude from the first has been entirely correct. Moreover, as already reported, the Japanese Government several days ago signified its acquiescence in the Chinese Government's proposed adherence to the anti-German coalition. It may be added that while Japanese newspapers may be authorised to speak for a certain section of Japanese public opinion they in no sense represent the foreign policy of the Japanese Government.

Things Never Said

(From the Portland Express)

"Mister, here's them five tons of coal you ordered this morning."

"No, sir, this isn't the real, genuine olive oil; that's the reason we sell it so cheap."

"You don't need to waste any sympathy on me, old peg; I am satisfied with my job, my boss and my wages."

"Gentlemen, the conductor is asking us to move forward in the car. Come on, there's plenty of room."

"Young man, we find that we have not been paying you enough, so we'll increase your salary \$10 a week, beginning today."

The Salonica Problem

This Article, says The Daily Mail was written by one who has been with the Salonica forces from the outset and is well worthy of careful consideration

Maps are fascinating things, but at times they are dangerous. Small-scale maps are especially perilous.

When it is used to illustrate discussions of the art of war, a little map of a big country is one of the most deadly things imaginable. It leads people to imagine vain things, to plan impossible tasks, and to make themselves ridiculous in various fashions when the impossible is not accomplished.

I venture to think that if large-scale maps of Macedonia were plentiful in England the truth about the Salonica expedition would have been realised long ago. Out in that unpleasant country one used to read the English papers week after week, and note with amazement a very general assumption that if General Sarrail chose to do so he could march his armies home by way of Vienna and practically end the war himself. I remember when the batch of papers came out announcing in flagrant headlines "Salonica Offensive Begun." One looked from those headlines to the relentless hills around—looked, and marvelled.

It was not possible to understand how people, otherwise sane, could write so airily about the prospects of our alleged offensive. It was a great mystery, and remained a mystery till I came home and realised that to get a really big map of Macedonia is very difficult in England. Most of the critics who have been writing so glibly have performed contentedly themselves with little maps—miserable little frauds which make no mention of such a river, say, as the Galitska, which ignore a mountain of the eminence of Kotor, which represent the Seres road as a track proceeding happily across an unruled plain. And, of course, if you think Macedonia is like that you may be excused for wondering why General Sarrail is not winning the war by himself.

Monotonous Life

Unhappily the country is not remotely like that placid picture. I have before me a map drawn to the scale 1:200,000, so that one inch represents, roughly, three and one-fifth miles. It is not a large scale, as military maps go, and it is not a particularly adequate map. Looking at it in the light of my own knowledge of the country, I can see that all sorts of vital details have been left out. But it is a maze of contour lines and river beds; it does hint in the broadest fashion at the intolerable difficulties of transport in such a country; it does suggest the incessant adventures of the Seres road along the fifty odd miles which lie between Salónica and the crossing of the Struma. And it suggests the difficulty of dislodging an enemy who holds those great mountains which are the walls of Macedonia.

It seems reasonable to suppose that if such maps could be bought in the shops in England a great deal of pernicious nonsense would never have been written, and long before this there would have been a general demand for reconsideration of the whole of the Salonica adventure.

Life in the Salónica Army is not exhilarating. Before the landing at that town of minarets one had heard that some sort of a war was going on in the neighbourhood, and there was a certain pleasurable excitement. But the weeks and the months went by, and it did not seem possible to find the war. Eyes that marked the far bursting of a shell and ears that recorded the dull thud of distant explosions—these testified that the war was actually going on, and sometimes a Hun would come over, flying very high and throwing things at us but for the rest it was chiefly a matter of making roads and digging trenches and learning how to do without things that had seemed necessary at other times.

That doing without desirable things is the conclusion of the whole matter so far as Macedonia is concerned. For the problem is the same as that of obtaining things which are really necessary. Because the problem is so acute we were held to our unthreatened lines, concerning ourselves with naving when we desired to be pushing Bulgars off adjacent mountains. I remember coming one day to a hill just beside the sixty-fourth kilometer (forty miles out) on the Seres road and sitting there for a long time considering things. If the leader writers and military experts of England could journey out along that road to that hill and sit there for a couple of hours they might arrive at the beginning of wisdom.

"Young man, we find that we have not been paying you enough, so we'll increase your salary \$10 a week, beginning today."

"You don't need to waste any sympathy on me, old peg; I am satisfied with my job, my boss and my wages."

"Gentlemen, the conductor is asking us to move forward in the car. Come on, there's plenty of room."

"Young man, we find that we have not been paying you enough, so we'll increase your salary \$10 a week, beginning today."

Tanks And Their Crews

New Year's Eve On Their Playground

By Flison Young

I spent the last grey afternoon of 1916 in the company of those strangest of all the strange children of the year—the Tanks, or, as their human brethren out here call them, the Willies.

Among all the Machine People who swarm over France and wander in companies on her roads and fields, a race by themselves—motor-lorries, caterpillars, tractors, travelling workshops, motor-kitchens, and tanks—the tanks are easily lords, being larger, heavier, cleverer, naughtier, more formidable, and more intelligent than anything else. Like everyone else who has met them I fell in love with their lumbering and yet ingratiating ways. They wandered about their playing ground like elephants; and infants in time though they be seemed to belong to that ageless company of immense things that are informed with the wisdom of the ages.

A group of little French children stood gaping at them absorbed as in the pages of a story book that had come true. And a peasant, heavy footed with the mire of the field, watching one rolling past said to me:

"Je crois qu'il y a quelque chose de bon pour nous là; j'ai confiance en ça!" [If fancy there's something good for us there. I've confidence in those.]

"J'ai confiance en ça"—that is above all the feeling with which the Willies inspires the beholder. One can understand the almost superstitious reverence with which the Tommy regards him. He believes that the Willies can do anything, and a little more. This, it is said, is not quite fair to the Willies. There are many things that they cannot do. They cannot sit up and beg. They are no use as transport vehicles. They will not fetch and carry. You cannot go joy-riding in them or take them out for an early morning spin to whip up the blood. They are very poor raft in which to navigate deep waters, and they cannot fly.

An Easy Grace

Their requirements in space, material, and time are considerable; but two things they can do—they can proceed and they can fight. When a Willie is ordered to "proceed" anywhere, he proceeds with an inevitability and comprehensiveness that are entirely satisfactory. You simply have to lay him, by compass, like a gun on his objective, and he proceeds there, slowly, uncomfortably, expensively, and uneasily—but surely.

And this afternoon, when I was watching him crossing shell-craters, going over trenches, and through mud that would hopelessly have bogged any other sort of vehicle, I began to see why he is so beloved of his young trainers and keepers. He is so very invulnerable and so very efficient. He is gentle, withal, and his movements have an easy grace that, to me, at any rate, come as a surprise.

I had read so much of his ungainliness and general monstrosity that I expected to be almost alarmed by his near proximity. On the contrary, I found myself charmed. The Willie is certainly big—there is no getting away from that; but he has his own beauties of shape and proportion, and there is a certain loveliness in the streaming lines of his track—that endless caterpillar road on which his slug-like body slides.

You may say a slug is not beautiful; but if you had a very big slug, a very intelligent slug, who would do all sorts of things you told him, and be a watchdog for your homestead, and go out and kill your enemies, and then come back and go to sleep in a field—don't you think you would begin to delight in his smoothness and blackness and slowness—in a word, in his sluggishness? And would not you end by thinking him beautiful?

The Tank Eye

Well, the men who man the Willies have developed the tank eye; they know the points of a tank as you know, or think you know, the points of a horse; and they love the Willies and know them to be beautiful even while they are removing the mud from a bearing with a shovel or cursing their particular charge for having done one of the very few things that tanks are forbidden to do.

Thus, although the last day of the year was a Sunday, and in this particular place they might have been taking a few afternoon hours of holiday, they were foregathered with the Willies in the field, testing them, playing around with them, cruising about the obstacle course, and generally consolidating that intimacy which makes one thing of a man and his machine, one family of a ship and her crew. For the tanks are passing out of their prodigious infancy into childhood; they will be in their second year tomorrow; and their education must be attended to.

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IN U.S.A.

VELUMINA

Walls may be washed when finished with Patton's Velumina.

Far better and more economical than Calcomine, or Distemper. A Perfect Wall Paint, prepared in oil. No mixing necessary.

Sold in one gallon cans.

SOLE AGENTS:

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,

Paint Contracting Dept.

18 B Kiangse Road.

Telephone 108.

Large Selection of Patricks Golf

Clubs Just to Hand

Price \$4.00 each

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,

35 Nanking Road.

Telephone 1922.

MIKIMOTO'S

Culture Pearls and Jewels

MIKIMOTO'S

PEARL STORE

31 Nanking Road.

ROBINSON'S for PIANOS

Large shipment just arrived.

by all the best and well known makers.

BROADWOOD

COLLARD

Challen

Baldwin

BRINSMEAD

CHAPPELL

Crowley

Strohmenger

The AUTOPIANO, the best and most up-to-date player-piano in the world.

HOME STORE PRICES

(owing to the exceptional exchange)

Cash or very easy monthly payments that you will not miss.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.



Refraction
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father**By George McManus****Love, Home and Table Topics**
By Clever Writers**Daily Home Magazine Page****A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour****Do You Know That—**

shades. One of the stone trees spans a gulf forty feet wide.

The longest time during which a note has remained outside the Bank of England is one hundred and eleven years. It was one of twenty-five pounds, and it is computed that the compound interest during that long period amounted to no less than six thousand pounds.

In Arizona there has existed for centuries a petrified forest, covering an area of one hundred square miles. Thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and are colored in beautiful

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$610 B.
Chartered.	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton.	Tls. 275
North China.	Tls. 150 Sa.
Union of Canton.	\$945.
Tangtse.	\$237 1/2
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.	\$155
Hongkong Fire.	\$367 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	"Shell".
Shanghai Tug (o.)	106s.
Shanghai Tug (f.)	Tls. 50 S.
Kechien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kalping.	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	20s.
Philippine.	Tls. 1.
Raub.	\$246 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	\$125 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock.	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 11 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 88
Hongkong Wharf.	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 87
China Land.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 84 S.
Wilmiswet Land.	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.	\$8 1/2
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-w.	Tls. 158 1/2
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 105
International.	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Lau-kung-mow.	Tls. 80
Oriental.	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 110 B.
Kung Yik.	Tls. 14.10
Yangtze-wo.	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze-wo. Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tlie.	Tls. 23
China Sugar.	\$126 1/2 S.
Green Island.	\$11.40 B.
Langkats.	Tls. 19 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Am. o.
Shanghai Sumatra.	Tls. 185
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.	\$15 1/2
Llewellyn.	400
Lane, Crawford.	902 1/2 B.
Moutrie.	300
Watson.	30 1/2 B.
Weeks.	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Aima.	Tls. 11 B.
Amherst.	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Anglo-Java.	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch.	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Aye Tawsh.	Tls. 32 1/2 B.
Bati Anam 1913.	Tls. 1.00
Bukit Ton Alang.	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Bute.	Tls. 1.70
Chemex United.	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempak.	Tls. 26 B.
Cheng.	Tls. 15 1/2
Consolidated.	Tls. 2.90 B.
Dominion.	Tls. 11 1/2
Gula Kalumpang.	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting.	Tls. 6
Kapala.	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Kapayang.	Tls. 26 B.
Karan.	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroes.	Tls. 9 B.
Kroewok Java.	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Padang.	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian.	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Pernata.	Tls. 4 1/2
Rephat.	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagras.	Tls. 0.95 B.
Sekee.	Tls. 7 1/2
Samambu.	Tls. 1.60
Sensawang.	Tls. 15 1/2
Shanghai Kiebang.	Tls. 90 cts. B.
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Palang.	Tls. 1.80
Sungala.	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungel Duri.	Tls. 6 B.
Sun Mangas.	Tls. 1.20
Shai Kalantam.	Tls. 1
Shanghai Sereman.	Tls. 2 1/2
Taiping.	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong.	Tls. 19 1/2 Sa.
Ubobi.	Tls. 12 B.
Zhangbo.	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber.	Tls. 110
Cuity Dairy.	Tls. 16 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 75 Sa.
Shanghai Gas.	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar.	Tls. 18
Shanghai Mercury.	Tls. 36
Shai Telephone.	Tls. 85 B.
Shai Waterworks.	Tls. 190 B.
E. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, February 7.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Per picul	Week	Per picul	Week
	Nominal	Piculs	Nominal	Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected { Summer Hair	60.00	6,028	Almao Tis. 11.25 cash	
Seconds	60.00		Telephones Tls. 85 1/2 cash	
Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs	26.00	584	Ziangs Tls. 6.00 cash	
2-10-60	21.00		Kotas Tls. 9.00 cash	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. {	110.00	229,346	Direct	
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair: { (Picosa)			Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.00 cash	
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie			♦♦♦	
Sinshan and/or Chayu		2,794	The Shanghai	
Green China Grass, Szechuan			Godown Co., Ltd.	
White Vegetable Tallow 51" titre	12.80	2,321	The Bank of China, General	
Animal Tallow		2,357	Managers for the Godown Company.	
Gallnuts, Usual shape	22.25	587	These stocks were taken at random	
Plum	30.00		and as desired by us. We have com-	
Cotton Linseed shansi	19.50	47,482	pared the lists with the books and	
Black Bristles, Riffings 2 1/2" 2 1/2" 3" 3 1/2" 3 1/2" 4"	24.50		found them to be correct.	
10 10 10 10 10 8		444	We have made subsequent examina-	
4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 5" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6"			tions on various occasions, taking	
6 6 6 3 1 1 1 1/2 -100%			whatever lots we deemed fit and have	
Sesamum Seed, White			verified the quantities with the books,	
Yellow			finding them to agree precisely in	
Red	6.05	27,298	every instance.	
Black			The manner in which goods are	
Yellow Beans	2.25	33,416	stored and the condition in which	
Broad Beans	1.70		they are kept, appear to us to be per-	
Sesamum Seed Oil			fectly normal and such as would be	
Groundnuts (with shells)			expected in any well kept godown.	
(shelled)		2,716	Nothing has come to our knowledge	
Groundnut Oil			which would cause suspicion that the	
Wood Oil	11.25	17,475	goods are not exactly as they have	
Tea Oil			been received from the owners.	
Bean Oil		10.40	All the information and explanations	
Rape Oil		6,372	we have required have been promptly	
*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.			and satisfactorily given and we have	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitaatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 19 was 84 tons."

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 20, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate

@ 87=Tls. 1.15 @ 71.8=\$1.60

Tls.

Mex. Dollars, Market rate

71.4

Straits Gold Bars: 978 touch

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/7=Tls. 5.58

Exch. @ 71.8=Mex. \$ 7.77

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank Rate of Discount

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.s.

4 m.a.

6 m.a.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.

Ex, Paris on London

Ex, N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 474 1/2

Consols

J. C. DYER, Manager,

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded."

to

Head Office,
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-American Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

When You Want

LAND

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

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Established 20 years

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 50 rooms, separates baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

Hankow Export Market

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Official.

Shanghai, February 20, 1917.

Business Done

Shanghai, February 20, 1917.

Central Stores \$8.50 cash

Almao Tis. 11.25 cash

Telephones Tls. 85 1/2 cash

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £300,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Thomas Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon
Bombay, Klang, Seremban
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping
Dahli, Manila (F. M. S.)
Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower)
Haiphong, New York, Burma
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Credits granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanov, Saigon
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane
Haiphong, Papeete
Hankou, Pnom-Penh

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate, London.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Anwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. 15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Capital \$1,200,000 Reserve Fund \$300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., (Chairman).

C. E. Anton Esq., Vice-Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STANN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Iloilo, Puket

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon

Bombay, Klang, Seremban

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore

Canton, London, S. Francisco

Cebu, Malaca, Singapore

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore

Foochow, Manilla, Sourabaya

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin

Harbin, New York, Tsin-tau

Iloilo, Yokohama

London, S. Francisco

Lyons, Shanghai

Manila, Singapore

McLaren, Tsin-tau, Tientsin

Penang, Rangoon

Taipei, Tsin-tau, Tientsin

Tokio, Tsin-tau, Tientsin

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyu maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	11.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
27	..	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Ecuador	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
Apr 2	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 22	10.30	Moj, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
23	11.30	Kobe	Tosa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
23	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus. R. & F.
24	11.00	Moj, Kobo & Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
25	11.00	Kobe and Yokosha	Benten maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
26	11.00	Kobe and Yokosha	Kitano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
27	2.30	Nagasaki, Moj & Kobo	Omi maru	Jap. A. T. Co.
May 1	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Moj & Kobo	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr. Cie M. M.
23	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar 4	6.00	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
18	..	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br. B. & S.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
22	10.00	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Amoy	Br. B. & S.
22	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Amoy	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
23	11.00	Swatow and Hongkong	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
23	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtze	Br. B. & S.
23	11.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
23	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.
27	2.00	Hongkong	Tambu maru	Jap. C.P.O.S.
27	2.00	Hongkong	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
27	2.00	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. B. & S.
Mar 1	12.00	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
12	..	Swatow & Hongkong	Holloway	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
12	..	Manila via Hongkong	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 21	..	Chinwangtao	Burrumbet	Rus. K. M. A.
21	10.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Keeling maru	Rus. N.K.K.
21	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
22	11.30	Tientsin direct	Kwangtung	Br. K. M. A.
22	9.00	Dainy	Ishihama	Jap. S. M. R.
23	11.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobu maru	Jap. S. M. R.
23	8.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus. R. V. F.
23	8.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap. S. M. R.
27	2.30	Dainy	Tencu maru	Jap. S. M. R.
27	2.30	Dainy	Sakai maru	Jap. S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.C. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Mangkwan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Kuanghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Tales maru	Jap. N.K.K.
22	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Wuji	Br. B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Jap. N.K.K.
24	M.N.	do	Fengyung maru	Jap. N.K.K.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
26	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.M.—Midnight.

D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 20	Ningpo	Anping	1969 Cwt.	C.M.S.S. Co.	KLYW	
Feb 20	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Feb 22	Japan	Cordillere	6907 Fr.	Cie M. M.	MMB	
Feb 20	Hankow	Luensi	1735 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 20	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	210	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
20	do	Tatoo maru	1750	Jap. N.K.K.	
20	Japan	Hakau maru	1654	Jap. N. Y. K.	
20	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	1058	Br. B. & S.	
20	Wuchang	Haesun	1859	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
20	Dakou	Sakai maru	1058	Jap. S. M. R.	
20	Suminoye	Facing	1673	Br. B. & S.	
20	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br. B. & S.	
20	Manila	Beaufort	2898	Br. R. Dollar	
20	Ningpo via Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
20	Ningpo	City of Corinth	5413	Br. M. B. K.	
20	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNS	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cu.	3213	10	314	Fewell
KND	Nov. 20	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b	190	2	47	Keeling
PACOB	Feb. 11	Cruise	Orizero	Am.g-b	350	—	—	Loftin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am.g-b.	249	6	29	King
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	1392	8	189	Clarke
ODW	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmingon	Am.g-b.	1392	8	189	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidée, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sunmida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismasted.

Vessels Loading

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

Tons.

HITACHI MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Tominaga, Feb. 25
IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Takano, Mar. 4
MIYASAKI MARU 16,000 Capt. N. Teranaka, Mar. 28

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU 15,000 Capt. S. Shihata, Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. I. Noma, Apr. 3, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Capt. R. Ozaki, Apr. 22, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

From Kobe.

INABA MARU 11,000 Capt. K. Higo, Feb. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Feb. 24
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 27
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 3
NIIGATA MARU 4,000 Capt. K. Ohosawa, Mar. 3
CHIKUGO MARU 5,400 Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 6
HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Mar. 19

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 22, 1917
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Tagu, Mar. 1, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KITANO MARU 14,000 Capt. F. E. Cope, Feb. 26, 1917
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Feb. 27, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Services between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. K. Soyeda, Mar. 20, 1917
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

Septem'er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	A	Lux.	Mail
B. S.	B. S.	1.		dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	B. S.	102
208	836	300	0	2234	1930	1920	
2345	1112	645	78	1933	1700	720	
2346	1117	640	84	1930	1658	710	
090	1128	640	700	1928	1645	700	
1920	580	230	524	2304	2040	1040	

Local	Mail	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local
5.	3.		4.	6.
715	1130	—	0	
726	11 0	—	2.71	
746	1200	—		
1132	1112	78		
1437	1746	148		
1801	2021	—		
7.	220			
890	2081	—		
1099	2234	266		
1300	098	318		
1315	018	318		
1556	318	377		
1816	450	—		
9.	420			
630	457	—		
1156	633	523		
1204	810	—		
1657	1182	600		
1846	1340	631		

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express
16.	10.		B. S.	B. S.
B. S.	B. S.	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking-North
1430	1430	0	1410	620
2300	1430	—	1415	620
700	2100	193	750	2300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets. B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Shanghai, September, 1916.

TOKIO DIPLOMATS WATCH THE ATTITUDE OF CHINA

Conferences Held Almost Daily Discussing Peking's Possible Entry in War

exactly what our boys were fighting for. (A woman: "We don't want peace until Belgium is evacuated.")

Another interrupter alleged that Mrs. Snowden had gone to America to obtain money to start a peace agitation here. "Prove it," replied Mrs. Snowden, "and I will give you \$10 if you can." "Not wanted, madam," was the retort.

Tokio, February 15.—With the world's politics in the most complex state since the outbreak of the war and a new phase added in the Far East by China's attitude toward Germany and the probability that she may join the Allies, the ambassadors of the Entente Powers in Tokio are holding almost daily conferences with Viscount Motono, Japan's Foreign Minister. Questions involving the interests of their own countries and issues in which China and the special position of Japan in the Orient play a part form the subject matter of these conferences.

Developments reached their height when China, acting on America's counsel, protested to Germany. Some observers see a certain prospect of China severing diplomatic relations with the Kaiser and joining the ranks of the allied nations. Because of the great effect it would have on the Far Eastern situation, China's moves are being watched with the closest interest both by the Japanese government and the foreign representatives in Tokio.

It is understood in reports that have filtered through official circles that Viscount Motono has long held the view that China, and China alone, should decide the question of an alliance with the Entente. This report is supplemented by the assertion that the Foreign Minister's view received the unanimous approval of the rest of the ministry so that when China came to Japan for advice Mr. Chang, Chinese Minister here, was told at the Foreign Office that China's relations with Germany were to be decided in Peking in a way the Chinese Government deemed wisest. Inquiries to the Japanese Legation were also made by Chinese in Peking. It has been learned that Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, assured Premier Tuan Ch'i-jui of Japan's support in the event that China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The belief in Tokio, however, is practically general that China's note was in the nature of a formality: that not until Germany has exhausted all her arts of diplomacy will there be a break between the two nations. Persons of this opinion add that China is waiting further developments between the United States and Germany. Should America declare war, it is pointed out that China would feel encouraged to make her attitude toward Berlin more firm. Despatches from Peking indicate that a closer watch has been kept over German activities in China since the note of protest was sent to Berlin. About five German and three Austrian vessels at Shanghai are being especially guarded.

While many conferences have been held both in Tokio and Peking, there are details of the new situation in the Orient which still demand attention and indications point to a maximum of activity in diplomatic circles for the next few weeks.

RAMSAY MACDONALD FORCIBLY EXPELLED

Soldiers Break Up Peace Meeting at Walthamstow—Free Fights Among Audience

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald and Mrs. Philip Snowden were the chief speakers recently at a meeting at the Co-operative Hall, Walthamstow, organised by the Union of Democratic Control, which was ultimately broken up and had to be abandoned.

Mr. Valentine McEntee (Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) was in the chair, and when he rose to speak a man in the middle of the hall got up and, addressing the chair, said: "Before opening the proceedings may I be allowed to record a protest to the Co-operative Society against the letting of its public hall to be used for the purpose of a peace crank meeting. There were cries of 'Hear, hear,' and 'Order,' but the interrupter proceeded: "I say it is a disgrace to Walthamstow. I wish this protest to be recorded. I am a citizen of Walthamstow, and I have two sons fighting for you and Mr. MacDonald."

Amid some uproar a lady shouted: "I have three sons fighting, and I endorse the purpose of the meeting." This remark was greeted with loud cheers and some cries of "Order."

The meeting then proceeded, and Mrs. Snowden in her remarks said they did not want a dishonorable peace, but one that had at least an element of permanency. They asked that the nations engaged in the war should cease their vague utterances as to what they wanted and declare in plain and simple language

ARSENAL IS PRESSING WORK ON U.S. RIFLES

Night Shift At Springfield Ordered First Time Since Spanish War

Springfield, Mass., January 14.—A night shift has been established at the Springfield Armory and 2,000 skilled mechanics will be hired immediately.

The Springfield Armory, which is the Government's largest small arms plant, is crowded with requisitions for rifles, pistols and parts, and it is understood that machine gun work will be undertaken.

The Chairman: Mr. Lloyd George once declared that the British people were sportmen. (A voice: "So they are.")

A soldier then shouted at the chairman: "There are older men than you in the Army; go and do your duty."

The uproar increased to such an extent that the chairman was unable to proceed. Several of the soldiers made a rush at the platform, and there was considerable confusion, one of the reporters being injured.

The reporters' table was lifted high in the air and thrown aside. The soldiers seized Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and hurried him out of the building, and the chairman was treated in a similar manner.

The soldiers gained possession of the platform, and beating time with their canes sang "Rule, Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Mrs. Snowden managed to get away before the uproar reached its worst. There were free fights in all parts of the hall, and some men who were taken for peace cranks were hustled out into the street. Eight or nine soldiers took possession of the place, and addressed the audience.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, February 19.—Today opens a crowded week in Parliament. Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, this afternoon will announce the eagerly awaited results of the war loan. Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, will introduce the naval estimates on Wednesday, when submarine will probably fill the bill, while it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Dominions, Allies and neutrals will be sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement on Thursday regarding the restrictions on imports.

AMERICAN AVIATOR WINS DUEL IN SKIES

C. C. Johnson Riddles German Airplane, Forcing Pilot To Come To Earth

Paris, January 14.—C. C. Johnson, the American aviator, attacked and forced down a German airplane on Friday after a thrilling aerial duel. Although Johnson's machine gun riddled the German aircraft, forcing the pilot to descend, he is not credited with destroying the machine, as the French observers only count machines positively known to be destroyed or burned.

NOTICE

For the past 12 months the business of N. Lazarus, optician, has been and is now under the management of

Mr. H. Tobias,
F. S. M. C. (Lond.), F. I. O. (Eng.)

The only optician in Shanghai with an English qualification and Diploma for optics. Note our new address.</

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Meeting, 1917

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1917, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m., on Monday, 26th instant.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Thursday, 1st March, 1917, and the licences referred to above will be issued at 9 a.m. on the same day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

THE Swedish Postal Administration at Stockholm has notified that 5 bags of mails for China, carried by S.S. "Ingeborg," which left Leith on the 9th January, 1917, for Gothenburg, have been sunk.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office.
Shanghai, 19th February, 1917.

Royal Asiatic Society NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, February 22nd, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lantern Lecture will be given by

Mrs. AYSCOUGH,

"Shrines of History."
"Peak of the East, T'ai Shan."

The lantern slides are prepared by
Mr. J. C. CARTER

The Meeting is Open to the Public.
ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

PITKIN'S BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME
Everybody says:-
"The Best I Ever Used."
75 cents per pound can.

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Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesroom

on
Saturday, the 24th of February
at 10 a.m.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

comprising conveyor spiral in iron tube and wooden pipe with bearings, shafts, pulleys and angle wheel gears. Also 1 bushing, 18 sacking pipes.

SUNDRY GOODS
of various description will also be sold. On view the day before the sale.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,
Auctioneers
Telephone No. 4240.
7-8 French Bund.

BILL SMITH

CRAWFORD'S SPECIAL

RESERVE

IS BEST;

ACCEPT NONE

OTHER.

Ask Bill

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

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NOTICE

Mr. W. H. Tenney is no longer connected with the business of this Co.

Chinese-American Co.

12819

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A French Public Savings Company

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Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 18 years and 10 months payment.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT
We give you a
Further Advantage via,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S.A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at HANGCHOW.

Pay a visit to the

NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西杭州
(WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds.

A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates

for the week-end or longer periods.

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General Storekeepers, Grocers,
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Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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When you think

of

Szechwan Province,

Think of

WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China.

The American Co., S.V.C.,

will give a dance and midnight supper on Washington's Birthday, Thursday, Feb. 22nd, at the Astor House. Tickets may be obtained from

G. J. PETROCELLI,

6 Kiukiang Road

\$7.50
per couple

Dancing at 10 o'clock

Music by the Carlton
Orchestra

12790

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Palace Hotel at 6 p.m. today.

All Irishmen are invited to be present.

J. J. SHERIDAN,
Hon. Secretary.

c/o Caldbeck, McGregor & Co.,
4 Foochow Road.

12826

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12877

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21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Telephone 3:28.

The Perama Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1917, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th February to the 21st February, 1917, both days inclusive.

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. RICHARDS,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1917.

12877

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. One large house at Rue Ferguson, with garden, tennis, garage, electric fittings, gas, telephone and furniture, etc. Please apply to Box No. 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

12815 F 25

TO LET, one large house at 162-a Bubbling Well Road, tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas. Also furniture and piano. Inspection can only be made between 12 and 2 p.m.

12801 F 21

TO LET, No. 71 Broadway, four-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

12788 F 23

MISCELLANEOUS

JUST RETURNED: Zelldo, reliable clairvoyant. Private house calls. Parties and receptions. Room 15, Savoy Hotel. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Phone 2510.

12791 F 23

NOTICE: Zelldo, expert milliner and dressmaker, will be remodelling of furs, ladies' hats and gowns. Use your old materials and make like new. Very latest styles. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed. Room 15, Savoy Hotel, phone 2510.

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